

LAST EDITION.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 23, 1913.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

On sale by newsboys at TWO CENTS
On trains and newsstands FIVE CENTS

LET REBELS ARM

Washington Sentiment for Repealing Neutrality Law.

Was Never Intended for Situation Mexico Presents.

REBELS COULD THEN WIN SOON

Department Investigates American Held for Ransom.

Rebel General Protects Americans Against Bandit Gangs.

Washington, July 23.—Repeal of the neutrality proclamation prohibiting the exportation of arms to Mexico is being considered by the administration as the next step in the Mexican situation. Conferences between President Wilson and congressional leaders were planned today for a discussion of the proposal to which many leaders have given their approval. While official statements were lacking today as to what support President Wilson has given to the project, a partial canvass of the house and senate foreign affairs committee led those interested to believe the prohibition against shipments of arms could be repealed with little delay. It is understood that the belief of administration officials that should free exportation of arms be permitted to all factions, in Mexico, the present situation might adjust itself. The constitutionalists have repeatedly claimed that lack of arms was the only bar to quick victory. The repeal is proposed on the ground there is no recognized government in Mexico and that when the prohibition was enacted a regularly constituted government recognized officially by the United States was in existence.

American Held for Ransom.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt of the navy called upon Rear Admiral Cowles at Guaymas to investigate the report that Thomas Hild, assistant general superintendent of the Southern Pacific railway, is held for ransom by Mexican federalists there.

The state department was without information. The supply ship Bufalo has gone from Guaymas to Topolobampo and reported conditions quiet at the latter port, and the battleship Louisiana, which went to Tuxpan, has returned to Vera Cruz. This latter movement leads navy department officials to conclude that a measure of order has been restored at Tuxpan, relieving Americans of the danger they were in when the battleship was sent there under rush orders. State department reports today say that while the activities of American cowboys at Madera has strained conditions there, there is said to be little danger except to the persons responsible for the killing of two of "El Mocho's" bandits.

Rebels Protect Americans.

General Pancho Villa of the constitutional forces is reported to be taking an interest in the safety of Americans at Madera, the federalists having no force in the vicinity.

Suspension of communication between Saltillo and Monterey and Tuxpan is reported from Saltillo with no communication over the National railway to the south.

No further discussion of Mexican affairs occurred today in the senate. Senator Fall's resolution for protection of Americans there has gone to the calendar and Mr. Fall did not attempt to renew the request for action upon it.

Admiral From Mexico to White House.

Newport, July 23.—Rear Admiral Frank E. Beach, commander of the Fourth division of the Atlantic fleet, today received orders to report at Washington. The admiral arrived here Monday with his flagship Minnesota. From Vera Cruz, Mexico, where the battleship had been stationed for more than two months. It is understood that administration officials wish to consult with him regarding conditions in Mexico.

Used Bible Leaves for Cigarettes.

Dallas, July 23.—How some of his Bible for cigarette leaves was told by L. L. Davis, of Dallas, who came home today after being a prisoner of constitutionalists in Mexico from May 13 until July 13. Davis said there were only a few chapters left in his book when he was released.

He Said his Captors at Times Had Little to Eat.

He said his captors at times had little to eat themselves, but always shared equally with him. He had been held for ransom but was released on demands by American consular authorities.

General Trevino Says Truce Possible.

Los Angeles, July 23.—Gen. Gerónimo Trevino veteran of old battles in Mexico, announced today after a conference with Mexican Consul Penay Cuevas, and Juan R. Orci, a former Mexican senator, he was ready to return to his native land and act as a mediator between the warring factions. "A general truce is possible in Mexico," said General Trevino, "and it is my earnest wish never to hear of another battle in my revolution-harried native land."

The general declared he was too old to seek office and suggested a conference between the opposing factions be held at San Luis Potosi.

APPOINTED BY WILSON

Two Kansas Postmasters Named and One Nomination Withdrawn.

Washington, July 23.—President Wilson today nominated L. A. Walker to be postmaster at Parsons, Kansas. The president also withdrew the nomination of George A. Griggs to be postmaster at Marquette, Kan. Hugh Ohara was nominated to be postmaster at Frontenac, Kan.

Mann Keeps Up Filibuster.

Washington, July 23.—Republican Leader Mann again filibustered the house into an adjournment today. As the climax to a series of parliamentary delays, he forced a roll call taking a half hour on Democratic Leader Underwood's motion to adjourn.

"LIFE NEARLY SPENT," SAYS CARDINAL GIBBONS, "BUT MY SOUL'S STILL YOUNG"



WALTON FAWCETT

Baltimore, July 23.—Cardinal Gibbons is 79 years old today. "I do not think I will live much longer, my life is nearly spent," he said. "I think that it will not be long now," he said slowly, "and when the call comes I think it will be a sudden one. We should all be ready for the call, because we don't know how soon or suddenly it may come."

IS LOSING MONEY CHICAGO BANK RUN

Kansas Is Being Deprived of Interest Due It.

Vague Rumors Cause Depositors to Take Alarm.

School Officers Have Been In Spite of Run Deposits Holding Out on State.

Equalled Withdrawals.

Kansas is losing \$10,000 in interest every year through failure of school district, city and county treasurers to observe the law regarding the payment of bonds, according to a statement made today by State Treasurer Earl Akers. A circular to be issued from the state treasurer's office this week will advise the county, city and district officials regarding the payment of bonds and this notice is expected to swell the deposits in the state treasury.

It is probable that the present system has been in practice in Kansas for many years and as a result the state has lost a good many thousands of dollars that should have been paid through the fiscal agency to the interest account. Take for example a country school district, which votes \$20,000 for a new school house. The annual payments are provided for in the tax levy and the money has been turned over to the district treasurer, who himself pays the bonds instead of sending the money to the state treasury for deposit until the bonds mature and should be paid from the state house. By this practice the state has lost the use of probably a million dollars annually, Akers believes. Not all of this money would have been on deposit throughout the year, but the bulk of the funds would have been in the treasury for sixty or ninety days and in some instances for a longer period.

Now this money in the state treasury is distributed among the state depositories and draws three per cent on daily balance. A million dollars on deposit in the treasury for ninety days each year would have meant \$7,500 to the state's interest account. The law requires that the money be sent to the treasury, but this provision of the statutes has been overlooked by many of the treasurers, who have left the money on deposit in local banks. These small sums and in the majority of instances did not draw interest. In the end, the local treasurer has been compelled to do considerable extra work which would have been eliminated by observing the law and the state has lost the interest.

"It is remarkable the number of cases of this kind which have come to our attention," said State Treasurer Akers today. "Probably one-third of the school district and city treasurers of the state have taken the responsibility of paying off the bonds themselves instead of sending the money to the state treasury to have the bonds cancelled here in the regular and legal manner. This practice has meant a loss of perhaps \$10,000 a year to the state, and the habit of assuming the responsibility of paying off the bonds occurs among some of the county treasurers as well as city and school district officials."

A circular which will be mailed from the treasurer's office this week will advise the local officials as to the law affecting the cancellation and payment of bonds and it is believed that during the bond paying period, at least, the state's deposits will be increased nearly a million dollars.

INCREASE DENIED

Interstate Commerce Commission Refuses R. R. Request.

Can Get All Money Needed by Merely Obeying Commission.

DISCONTINUE "ALLOWANCES"

By Eliminating Illegal Waste Can Meet All Wage Demands.

Unjust Discrimination Favoring Spur-Owners Done Away.

Washington, July 23.—The answer of the interstate commerce commission to the application of the railroads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, for permission to make a general increase of freight rates will be as follows: 1.—Application will be denied. 2.—All railroads will be ordered to discontinue making "allowances" to certain favored big industrial combinations. The effect of this will be to relieve the general public of the necessity of paying the additional \$42,000,000 a year which the railroads in official classification for and to strip certain big corporations of a sum ranging between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000 annually.

The necessity of such an order has been recognized by the commission for some time. During the past few months it has secretly made an investigation to determine just the extent to which the practice of making "allowances" to industrial short line railroads, owned by manufacturing concerns is prevalent.

The commission is now in possession of the names of the firms which receive these allowances or rebates or discriminatory rates and in addition it has the names of the railroads which pay them, the amounts received by the favored industrial corporations and something of the extent to which the practice injures the competing manufacturers, who are not in a position to enter into such arrangements.

In a large number of instances it is claimed the practice amounts to extortion. The railroads are compelled by the demands of competition to make allowances to the manufacturer for his part in transferring his product over his own insignificant truckage to the junction where the regular railroads take up his cars. Where several railroads are bidding for such a manufacturer's business the one which makes the most liberal allowance usually gets the \$42,000,000 revenue.

In view mainly of this fact, it is expected that the commission will give the railroads application their approval and co-operation and will go along with the most liberal of the existing improper practices in the railroad business without the necessity of prosecution. The railroads are asking for 5 per cent increase on the ground that they must have increased revenue to pay their large operating expenses, and particularly to pay the higher wages demanded by their employees—a demand which almost precludes a paralyzing strike a few days ago and which is now being arbitrated under a special act of congress. In rough figures the 5 per cent increase began the year 1912, and would add \$42,000,000 to their revenue.

The recent demands of their employees for wages equal to those paid railroad workmen in the western and southern territory would take \$17,000,000 of that amount.

Under the order which the interstate commerce commission will issue they will get more than \$42,000,000 by simply cutting off an improper expense, and correspondingly, the favored industrial corporations will have been mulcting them of the amount will be deprived of it.

Can Then Pay Increased Wages. The railroads will be placed in a position to pay their employees the living wage they demand, the danger of a tremendous strike will be avoided, and the whole thing will be accomplished without the shippers and through them the general public—being required to pay more for the transportation of the necessities of life.

And this means another boost in the cost of living which would mean hardship to millions of families will be prevented.

SIX BELOW NORMAL

"Sunny" Flora Says Nothing But Ringlings' Can Bring a Rain.

The weather is cool and cloudy today. There was a trace of rain this morning and at 2 o'clock this afternoon the rain was coming down in gentle fashion. The weather man says that nothing but Ringlings' can bring a rain. The forecast calls for cloudy weather tonight with sunshine Thursday. There have been light showers in Kansas in the past 24 hours, the heaviest precipitation being recorded in the western portion of the state.

Rain at Dresden measured .04 of an inch; at Hillsboro, .12; at Enid, .18; at Wicheita, .12, and at Enid, .40.

The temperature today has averaged 6 degrees below normal for the date. The wind is blowing at the rate of four miles an hour from the north. The hourly readings: 7 o'clock.....71 11 o'clock.....73 3 o'clock.....75 1 o'clock.....74 9 o'clock.....73 2 o'clock.....74

Find Fourteen Miners Dead.

Geilenkirchen, Germany, July 23.—Fourteen coal miners were found dead this morning in a pit where they were entombed yesterday by a fall of coal. A large area above the mine had caved in as a result of a recent cloud burst.

Weather Forecast for Kansas.

Cloudy and cooler tonight; Thursday fair.

FIRE DRILL FAILS

Girls Break Lines in Wild Panic at Sight of Flames.

Many Go Back to Rescue Articles They Had Left.

AT LEAST FIFTY BURN ALIVE

Panic and Failure to Realize Danger Caused Most Deaths.

Could Empty Building in 20 Seconds—Drills Unpopular.

Binghamton, July 23.—The exact number of persons who perished in the fire at the Binghamton Clothing company yesterday may never be known. The list of employees is in the ruins. Only half a dozen bodies recovered have been identified.

A careful estimate today place the number of those in the building at the time the fire started at 112. Of these only 53 are known to have been saved. City officials admit the death toll may reach 60 lives.

Six dead have been identified; 15 bodies, charred beyond recognition, are at the morgue; seven injured are in the hospital; 46 slightly injured are safe at their homes. Eleven have been reported by relatives as missing and 27 others are unaccounted for. Mrs. Ida Prentiss died today and Mrs. Mary Benny, another of the injured is not expected to recover.

Charred Bits of Human Flesh.

Crowds gathered today and silently watched the men working in the debris under the direction of Mayor Irving. Charred human flesh was picked up here and there and shortly before noon a body was recovered burned beyond recognition. Frederick J. Meagher, division attorney, said today an investigation would be instituted to determine the responsibility for the disaster. Mayor Irving will issue a proclamation calling for a general observance of a day of mourning for the victims. Many of the bodies are unrecognizable, a public funeral will be conducted by the city and the unknown dead will be buried in a plot upon which a shaft will be erected by Frank S. Ash, of Binghamton, an inspector for the state labor department, said today that the fire escapes on the building were of a type approved by the state regulations.

Binghamton, N. Y., July 23.—At daybreak today a big force of city employees began to search for the dead, entombed beneath the smoldering ruins of the Binghamton Clothing company. Not until the tangled mass of brick and steel has been removed will the full extent of yesterday's tragedy be known. Conservative estimates place the number of dead at more than 50. About 125 employees, mostly women and girls, were trapped in the building when it became known that the fire was out of control. Sixteen charred bodies as yet unidentified, were recovered last night.

The list of the 134 employees of the company who were on duty yesterday Saturday, some of whom were on vacation, is in the safe under the ruins, making the task of compiling the list of dead more difficult.

The loss by fire and water to the buildings and stock of five concerns is estimated at more than \$200,000, largely covered by insurance. The loss, built about 20 years ago, was badly damaged but the mails were saved. A temporary office has been established in a nearby garage.

The loss of the Binghamton Clothing company, of which Reed B. Freeman is president, is estimated at about \$40,000, all covered by insurance. This does not include the building, which was rented.

Thought It Only Drill.

The heavy loss of life is believed to have been largely due to the fact that the employees, believing that one of the frequent fire drills was being held, were slow in leaving the building. Even when it became known that the building was on fire many returned to the dressing rooms on the upper floors for clothing and valuables.

The flames spread rapidly and the intensity of the heat prevented the firemen from getting within fighting range of the building until rescue was impossible. Women and girls, too weak to go out, dropped exhausted from the fire escape in the rear and literally roared to death, portions of the bodies dropping into the streets. Others jumped and were killed. Half a dozen of the panic-stricken girls rushed into the elevator which was standing on the fourth floor. A moment later all dropped to their death. Only the efficacy of the Binghamton fire department prevented the spread of the flames to business blocks lining Water street between Court and Henry streets. In the building occupied by the McAllor Drug company was a large amount of highly explosive chemicals. Steel doors and shutters prevented the fire from reaching the building. Volunteer firemen employed in the shops along the line of the Erie railroad, who were in the city for their annual tournament, aided the local firemen in holiday clothes they assisted in running lines of hose to the tops of buildings that were threatened. A band concert scheduled for last night was abandoned.

Girls Did Not Like Drills.

Reed B. Freeman, president of the Binghamton Clothing company, estimates there were 120 employees in the building when the fire started. Eighty per cent of the girls employed were Americans. The girls are said to have disliked the fire drills which forced them to appear in the streets in their rough working clothes. Many of them, it is said, were proud spirited and did not like this.

"When the alarm sounded," said Reed B. Freeman, president of the overall concern, "most of the girls took their time—some to don their coats, others to get their purses and other belongings."

"But for this fact, I believe nearly all would have been saved. In the last fire drill we had the entire building emptied in 20 seconds."

According to the officials of the

Binghamton Clothing company all the fire laws had been observed. Fire drills had been held at regular intervals, and the regulation that all hats be swept from the floors at least once a day had been heeded. It is the theory of President Freeman that a light cigarette thrown into a heap of rubbish shortly after the lunch hour was the cause of the disaster. Fire Chief Hogg as he left the ruins early today to get a few hours sleep, declared that in his opinion the fire escape was adequate.

"Withered From the Heat."

"They simply withered from the heat when they got to it," he said. The building was a four story brick structure forty-four feet wide by 120 feet long, and was built 18 years ago as a cigar factory. The fire escape was at the rear. There were two stairways from the top floor, one to Center street at the rear and the other to Wall street at the front. The interior of the building was of wood.

The offices and stock room were located on the first floor, but most of the operatives were working on the second and fourth floors. The doors and windows were open at the time the fire started and created a draft which contributed to the rapid spread of the flames.

WANTED TO SEE CHURCH

Two Old Soldiers Trim Neighbor Woman's Tree.

Two old soldiers who trimmed their neighbor's tree in an amicable fashion were arrested in the city court for destruction of property. They clipped the boughs so they could sit on their porch in the sun and see their church through the branches. Both G. A. R. men are deaf. They asked if they could trim the tree. When the woman who owned it said, "Don't you dare," they thought she said, "Yes, thank you."

Marshall George Frost drove north of town and found the old men wearing army caps and swapping stories of the war. He presented his warrant and shouted that they were to preserve the tree at the court of Topeka in the morning.

"May not be able to get there," quavered one old soldier. "I'll come any time you get ready," returned the peaceable marshal, and drove away.

Both old soldiers were in Judge Garver's office at 9 o'clock the next morning.

"What did you trim this tree for?" demanded the judge.

The old men cupped hands to ears and were finally made to understand the question.

"Well," explained one, "we wanted to see the church through the branches."

"The plaintiff," shouted the judge.

"Hey?" said the private.

"What?" said the corporal.

"The woman who brings this complaint," pursued Judge Garver, "said that when you were up in the tree cutting a limb she tried to pull you down by one leg."

"Well, pardner," said the older and deaf member of the G. A. R., "maybe she did. I had that leg shot at Shiloh and don't know when it's hit."

It was then that Judge Garver dropped the papers into the waste basket. Marshal Frost escorted the old soldiers down stairs and drove them home in his buggy and told them the case was dismissed.

REPLIES TO BRISTOW.

Ashurst Clears Himself of Kansan's Charge of Misuse Funds.

Washington, July 23.—In reply to Senator Bristow's charges that he had spent as much as \$100 a day sending telegrams at public expense regarding private affairs, Senator Ashurst, in a release of the senate, denying he had misused public funds. He read telegrams he had sent regarding an advisory election for federal judge, the release of John Kenneth Turner in Mexico and the irrigation conference in Washington. He insisted that they dealt with public matters, his conception of the term is different from mine," declared Senator Bristow.

"I am not going to quarrel with you," declared Senator Bristow. "I am not going to quarrel with you," declared Senator Bristow.

HOWE COMES TO TOWN

Senator From Dickinson Will Make His Home in Topeka.

Senator J. W. Howe of Abilene, who becomes secretary of the board of control next month, came to Topeka today and will make his home here during his term of office. He will spend the next ten days studying the work of the office and on August 1, succeeds Frank M. Brady of Oswego, who has been named as first assistant to United States District Attorney Fred Shouston.

Last winter Howe was slated for the superintendency of the Hutchinson reformatory. But M. F. Amrine, executive officer of the reformatory, was charged of Governor Hodges's publicity work during the primary campaign of a year ago and the state executive officers of the board of control next month, came to Topeka today and will make his home here during his term of office. He will spend the next ten days studying the work of the office and on August 1, succeeds Frank M. Brady of Oswego, who has been named as first assistant to United States District Attorney Fred Shouston.

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TOPIARY WORK

An Innovation in Landscape Gardening at Washington.

Has Been Made by the Government's Official Architect.

HEDGE PLANTS FROM HOLLAND

Have Been Imported, Set Out and Trained.

Trimmed Into Forms of Birds and Animals.

Washington, D. C., July 22.—An innovation in landscape effects has just been introduced into this country by George Burnap, official landscape architect of the United States office of public buildings and grounds. In the beautiful parks, circles and small reservations of Washington are being placed hedge plants trimmed to resemble various subjects of nature and art, such as birds, peacocks, spirals, which look like huge snakes, cones, globes, pyramids, tankards, swans, etc. These specimens were imported from Holland, and required more than ten years to train and trim their branches into the required shape.

Box bushes trimmed in fantastic shapes are usually associated with English gardens, but in reality, they were a part of the Roman gardens of antiquity as early as the time of Christ.

The technical name for trimmed box of this kind is topiary work; the name comes from the word "topiarius" which was the Latin name for the head gardener in ancient Italian gardens, always a great personality and the chief of the slaves. He is mentioned in the writings of Cicero.

It is centuries old.

In such countries as England, France, Italy and Greece this kind of "sculpture" is centuries old. There are many famous royal and other gardens are seen a great variety of designs and figures carried out in shrubbery, notably family pieces of men, birds, hunting scenes and even whole fleets of ships are shaped by skillful shears.

The use of topiary work was first introduced into England in the early years of the Tudor period, and soon growing into favor it became a conspicuous feature in formal gardens. The system of cutting trees into shapes and designs involved great skill with attractive quaintness. Of the various trees most useful for topiary

(Continued on Page Two)

THOMPSON TO KEEP OUT

Will Take No Part in Fight for Bristow's Seat.

Washington, July 23.—Senator Thompson of Kansas announces that he will take no part whatever in the Democratic fight for nomination as senator to succeed Senator Bristow next year. Although the matter of a colleague is supposed to be pretty important to a United States senator, Senator Thompson declares that he has no favorites in the field, and will be satisfied with any Democrat, and that for higher than personal reasons it will be better for him not to interfere in the primary campaign.

He has already written to this effect, in response to a number of inquiries.

TYPHOID INCUBATOR.

Sailor Responsible for Many Deaths Introduced to Be at Large.

Sacramento, July 23.—Henry Olsen, whose widespread dissemination of the deadly typhoid bacillus has resulted in the death of 13 of his fellow seamen is to be turned out of the federal marine hospital at San Francisco, because the state of California won't pay his board bill, it became known today. What to do with Olsen, who is declared to be a menace to the health of society is puzzling the state board of health. Under the funds at its disposal there is no money available for the taking care of him.

WAGGENER RALLIES.

Undergoes Third Operation and Rests Well.

Rochester, Minn., July 23.—B. P. Waggener, of Atchison, Kan., submitted to an operation here Tuesday for the removal of a growth on the hip.

The operation, which was the third Mr. Waggener has undergone, was considered a very delicate one. The patient rested easy last night.

NO GAME TODAY.

Today's Topeka-Wichita ball game was postponed account rain.

TODAY'S GAMES.

- Western.
- Lincoln at Denver, cloudy.
- Wichita at Topeka, cloudy.
- St. Joseph at Omaha, clear.
- Sioux City at Des Moines, clear.
- National.
- Chicago at Philadelphia, clear.
- Pittsburg at New York, clear.
- Cincinnati at Boston, clear.
- St. Louis at Brooklyn, clear.
- American.
- Washington at Chicago, rain.
- Philadelphia at St. Louis, clear.
- New York at Detroit, cloudy.
- Boston at Cleveland, clear.
- Association.
- Columbus at St. Paul, (2) clear.
- Toledo at Milwaukee, rain.
- Louisville at Minneapolis, (2) clear.
- Indianapolis at Kansas City, clear.